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THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. I.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1783. [NUMB. 5.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 12.

The Address of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Liberties thereof, to his Excellency the President and Congress of the United States.

MOST HONORABLE SIRS,

FROM the commencement of the late ever memorable contest for liberty, and the honor and happiness of the human race, the citizens of Philadelphia and of the Liberties thereof have, in an essential manner, distinguished themselves by every exertion which principle could inspire, or fortitude support.

Neither have they been free with their lives only as militia, but with their fortunes as citizens; as instances of these we need only appeal to facts.

The progress of the war has fully confirmed the one, and the monthly return of taxes from this state, of which the city and liberties form so great a part, has not been exceeded by any; and we wish they had been proportionably equalled by every state in the union. To which we may add the establishment of the bank, which has extended its usefulness to the public service, and acquired a permanency as effectual, and in some instances superior to those of older nations.

The government of this state has likewise ever distinguished itself by adopting and passing, and its citizens by supporting all such laws recommended by Congress, as were necessary to be passed throughout the continent for bringing the war to an happy issue, and for the raising such monies as the expences of it required

The act for laying a duty of five per cent on imported articles, though it would have found its richest mine in the commerce and consumption of this city and state, yet, struck with the propriety and equity of raising money from the channel in which it most circulates, and impressed with the necessity as well as the bounden duty of maintaining the justice and honor of America, we cheerfully gave it our best support. And as we have ever been, so we mean ever to continue to be among the foremost to establish the national character of America, on the firm basis of inviolable faith and sacred honor.

In thus expressing our minds to Congress, we are likewise compelled to say, that from your residence among us, we have been witnesses to the uncommon difficulties you have had to struggle with; we have beheld them with concern, and oftentimes with heartfelt anxiety. We have participated in your cares, and partook of your burdens. While our chiefest consolation under them was, that they did not arise from any unwillingness or backwardness in the government of this state to adopt proper measures for removing them, nor from any narrow views in the citizens to counteract them.

We do not amuse the world with calling on Congress to do justice to the army, and to the creditors of America, and at the same time with-hold the means by which that justice is to be fulfilled. On the contrary, we freely offer ourselves to bear our share in any national measure to effect those purposes, and to establish the character of America equal to her rank.

Though we do not enter into the reasons or causes which might have suggested to your honorable body the propriety of adjourning, at the particular time you did adjourn from your long accustomed residence in this city, we beg leave to assure Congress of the affection of the citizens of Philadelphia to that union, which has so happily succeeded in accomplishing the freedom and independence of America, and that if either now, or at any future time, until the residence of Congress shall be permanently established, it should appear to your honorable body, that the situation of Philadelphia is convenient for transacting therein the affairs of the United States, that Congress may repose the utmost confidence in the patriotism of its inhabitants, not only to prevent any circumstance which may have a tendency to disturb the necessary deliberations of Congress, but to aid in all measures to support the national honor and dignity.

By the UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *assembled, July* 28, 1783.

An address from the citizens of Philadelphia, and the liberties thereof, having been received and read,

Resolved, That the president inform the citizens of Philadelphia and its liberties, in answer to their respectful and affectionate address, that the United States in Congress assembled have great satisfaction in reviewing the spirited and patriotic exertions, which have been made by the government and citizens of Pennsylvania, in the course of the late glorious war: and that they are highly pleased with the resolution expressed by the citizens of Philadelphia, to aid in all measures which may have a tendency to support the national honor and dignity.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

SIR, *Princeton, July* 30, 1783.

I LATELY had the honor of laying before Congress, a very respectful and affectionate address from the citizens of Philadelphia and the liberties thereof; in answer to which, I am instructed by Congress to inform those worthy gentlemen, "That the United States in Congress assembled, "have great satisfaction in reviewing the spirited and patri-"otic exertions, which have been made by the government "and citizens of Pennsylvania, in the course of the late glo-"rious war: and that Congress is highly pleased with the "resolution expressed by the citizens of Philadelphia to aid "in all measures which may have a tendency to support the "national honor and dignity."

As the honorable Delegates of Pennsylvania, resident in the city, are expected here before this can reach you, and I observe that your name is the first subscribed to the address, permit me, sir, to beg the favour of you to make this answer known to the respectable citizens who are among your fellow subscribers; and at the same time to assure them, that I feel myself very happy and highly honored in thus communicating the testimony of the United States, to the patriotic and successful exertions of the government and citizens of Pennsylvania in the common cause.

I have the honor to be,
with the most respectful consideration
and esteem, sir,
your most obedient,
and very humble servant,

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

Thomas Willing, Esquire.

LONDON, May 29.

Within these ten days 40,000 quarters of foreign corn have been brought into the river, 30 000 of which is wheat, according to the accounts delivered in at the Mansion-House of the quantity on board of each vessel.

A letter from Chatham says, that the frigates and largest sloops of war are ordered to be got ready to put to sea, and are to be stationed along the coast of England or Scotland, to prevent the running of goods into this country, and to stop the illegal trade now carrying on of sending live cattle into France.

The Duke de Chartes, to his immortal honor, has given notice to his domestics, that any one who attempts to shelter contraband goods of any kind under his roof, will experience the severest marks of his displeasure.

The last year was one of the most unfortunate for the under writers, that perhaps was ever experienced in this country, as the losses sustained by the failure of Jamaica ships alone amounted to full three hundred thousand pounds.

A morning paper says, the Irish volunteers will not lay down their arms during the present year—the truth is, they intend to keep up their associations continually, tho' not with their usual military parade, which they intend to confine to an annual review.

A letter from Petersburgh says, that the English, Imperial and Prussian Ambassadors, are in daily conference with the Empress, nothing transpires of what passes, but expresses are continually going to and from the Courts of Vienna and Berlin.

A letter from Brussels, by Saturday's mail, says, that Mr. Fitzherbert, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Great Britain at that Court, is removing from his hotel all his effects. It is assured that Minister is going to the Court of Petersburgh.

A letter from Lisbon to a merchant in London, has the following article: "We now carry on a trade with the Americans, and hitherto we have found them a fair dealing people, which has encouraged our merchants to freight several more vessels for those parts. We have received advice from Madeira, that one of the American ships which put in there for wine, being leaky in the night sunk, and five persons were drowned."

According to letters from the East-Indies, the storm which proved so fatal at Madras, has been equally violent all along the coast to the southward; at Tranquebar 24 sail of shipping were lost, with every person on board.

A letter from Cassel says, "We have received letters from America, which say, that many of the Hessians, both officers and men, intend to continue there, as they have great encouragement from Congress so to do, the climate agrees with them, and provisions are very plentiful.

A letter from Gottenburgh says, that some ships are fitting out there to trade to America, a vessel having arrived from thence, by which it is learned, that trading to those parts will turn out to great advantage, which has given encouragement to some Swedish families to declare their intention of going to reside there.

In the course of a few days a court martial, it is expected, will be called on the conduct of a general officer, who was particularly interested in the care and disposal of the foreign troops, during the American war; but charges of a very criminal nature being about to be set forth against him, his trial, it is expected, will commence in about the space of four weeks.

It has been proposed in Congress by one of the deputies from New-York, not to enter too hastily into treaties of commerce with any European powers, to reject the silks, linens, checks, woollens, lace, &c. of France, as useless; the cordage, sailcloth, tea, and indigo goods from Holland, as unnecessary; and the cloths, stuffs, woolen goods and hardware from England, as useless; since all those goods from the above countries are a discouragement to their own manufacturers, and America growing a sufficient quantity of wool, beaver, and other furs, and possessing flax, iron mines, &c at home, was perfectly capable of supplying their own markets with all the necessary requisites of life; and if that of tea, and other Asiatic goods must be had, they should fetch them themselves, and not be brought at second hand through Europe. A motion was made, that Congress should lay a duty upon all European and Asiatic goods of seven and a half per cent on the value, and that a trade to Spain and Portugal in corn and other productions of America be encouraged, taking in exchange gold, silver and wine.

The superior wisdom and good policy of the laws of this country appears from some late decisions.

If a man sacrifices the interests of his country to the love of gaming and dissipation, relinquishes the conquest of thirteen revolted colonies, for the most infamous of all private gratifications, he is *punished* with the badge of an honorable order, and the sweets of a profitable appointment.

If a man who commands a superior fleet shall retreat in the face of day and disgrace the flag he was appointed to defend, he is *punished* with an ostensible post, and the clamour of popular applause.

If a man is met coming down the Treasury stairs with a bag full of the public money, he is *punished* with being expelled from his place, and denied the privilege of filling his bag again.

And lastly, if a man should intentionally surrender an island, O severity of severities! he is *punished* with a degradation from his rank, and cannot be entrusted with the management and protection of any such place in future.

June 21. The definitive treaty between the Courts of London and Versailles is not yet signed by either of the contracting parties, owing to the following singular circumstances: Mr. Swinbine, who possessed considerable property in St. Kitts, sustained great losses during the siege of Brimstone-hill; his lady a woman of the first talents and address, went in consequence thereof to Naples, and solicited the Queen of that kingdom, by whom she was always very graciously received, to interpose her good offices with the Court of France, in order to procure some compensation for Mr. Swinbine's heavy losses. The Queen of France was immediately applied to, and Mr. Swinbine, in consequence thereof, obtained "a grant of all the unceded and uncultivated lands in the island of St. Vincent, to be enjoyed by himself and his heirs forever."—This circumstance coming out after the signing of the preliminary treaty, the British ministers do not think themselves bound to accede to the grant, on re-possessing the island; the Cabinet of Versailles, on the other hand, insist upon the fullest ratification thereof—and there the matter rests for the present.

NEW-LONDON, August 15.

Monday night last, about 12 o'clock, a small schooner laying at anchor at Frogs-Point, commanded by Samuel Hempsted, bound from New-York to this Port, was boarded by a whaleboat with five men armed with pistols, cutlasses, and bayonets; on which one of the men presented a pistol to Capt. Hempsted's breast, damn'd him, and told him if he did not immediately bring 300 dollars, he would put him to death. Capt. Hempsted told him that he had not so much money on board, but brought him what he had; they then struck and cut Capt. Hempsted and his people, who were only three in number, and robbed them of about 70 dollars value in money and goods, besides stripping them of sundry articles of cloathing. Before they left the vessel, they took their oars from them to prevent their rowing to the guard-ship, which was near; and at quitting the vessel they secured Capt. Hempsted and his people below deck, and threatned that if they made a noise to alarm the guard-ship, they would immediately return on board and put them to death.

BOSTON, AUGUST 7.

Saturday last the brig Ceres, Capt. Thomas Nicholson, arrived here in 27 days from Port au Prince—The following is taken from Capt. Nicholson's log-book, viz. "On board the brig Ceres, Tuesday, 29th July, 1783, at four

o'clock, A. M. being then in lat. 39: at N. and long. 72: 33: W. by reckoning steering N. by W. the wind N. E. by E. under our courses and single-reef topsails, we saw a brig to the eastward steering west. As so o as (we suppose) she saw us, she hauled her wind, took in top gallant sails, steering-sails, stay-sails, and jib; hauled up the tack of her main-sail, and appeared to be viewing us for some time; then hoisted a black flag at her main peak, and bore away for us. When she came within musket shot, I gave orders to make sail, though with scarce a thought of escaping. On our loosing the jib and stay-sails, they set their top gallant-sails, stay-sails, and jib, and came very near upon our weather-quarter. At this time heaven graciously interposed, sent a flaw of wind, for a few minutes, till all our sails were set, and we had gained about 50 yards farther from them. They chased us an hour and a half, endeavouring several times to get under our lee, which I carefully avoided. They then shifted their infernal colours, (a large black ensign) to the weather main shrouds, and soon after kept away west. We steered N W. by W. lost sight of her at 11 o'clock. I imagine the reason of her giving over chase so soon, was for fear of meeting with some vessel of force from New-York, as our course would have carried us near Sandy Hook. She was of the old model, about 90 tons burthen; her hull and spars very black, a large knee under her bow sprit, very short top gallant mast heads, a small black bob vane at her main-top gallant-mast head; her sails about half worn, excepting her jib, which, by its colour, was new. My people had a better opportunity of examining her from below and aloft (as I kept the helm myself) say she had waste cloths 'fore and aft, a round-house, and steered with a wheel. She appeared to have a great many men on board."

A sloop from Philadelphia, Capt. Wood, bound for Newport, foundered at sea about ten days ago. The vessel being old, and meeting with a heavy squall, her chain bolts were drawn, and the mast went overboard; part of the deck was ripped up, and she was soon full of water. In this deplorable situation a sloop from Warren, bound for Maryland, happily hove in sight, took out the crew, with about 200 barrels of flour, and has arrived at Newport.

Monday last arrived at Newbury-Port, in 27 days from London, the ship Count de Grasse. By her we have received papers to the 2d of July, but they do not contain a paragraph worthy of extraction. No definitive treaty signed when this vessel sailed, but every day expected.

Monday arrived here the ship William, Capt. Randall, in seven weeks from London. In her came passengers Jonathan Williams, Esq; and a John Inman; the latter being a proscribed enemy by the laws of this state, is not permitted to come on shore.

W I N D S O R, September 4.

By a gentleman from the southward we are informed, that last Monday se'nnight, there was a most terrible storm of wind and hail in Chesterfield and Williamsburg, in the western part of Massachusetts, which almost entirely destroyed all kinds of grain, and a considerable quantity of vegetables, blew up and twisted off most of the trees that stood in its way, broke nearly all the windows as it passed, and considerably wrecked a number of houses; happily no lives were lost, as we can learn. It gathered very suddenly, and took a southerly course, extending only about 3 miles east and west, and about 5 or 6 north and south being but of short duration. Considering its extent, it was the most remarkably severe of any ever known before. The hail stones were in general about the size of a hen's egg.

A gentleman lately from the state of New York mentions, that he was in company with his Excellency Governor Clinton, who gave it as his opinion, that the last division of the British troops would leave the city by the middle of October at farthest. The same opinion was corroborated by that of many other people.

The same gentleman assures us, that there are no certain accounts at New York of the signing of the definitive treaty.

The British, at New York, so far from acting with that strict nicety they have endeavoured, by words, to convince the world is their ruling principle, have lately in direct contravention of the Provisional Treaty, suffered several persons to carry off negro slaves belonging to the citizens of these States, who were wantonly pilferred by Arnold, and his nefarious banditti.

Married, last Sunday evening, Mr. Stephen Conant, to Miss Relief Stone, daughter of Col. Nathan Stone, of this town.

The public are cautioned against Counterfeit Dollars, they are made in imitation of those bearing date, 1768. they are well executed but have a brassy appearance, and have a different sound from those that are genuine.

☞ The Printers services to their customers and others——It being represented by a number of gentlemen, that, in consequence of the scarcity of money, many people consider themselves unable to take the News-papers, not knowing *Country Produce* would answer for payment, *Cash* being the only article mentioned in their proposals: They would inform such, that any kind of *Grain*, or other *Produce*, will be received.—Those who have already subscribed, and not paid up the first quarter, are requested to do it immediately, as the number of subscribers is still so small as to render punctual payments absolutely necessary.

The Proprietors of Randolph,

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified, forthwith to pay to me the subscriber, living in Norwich, in the county of Windsor, in said state, the following proprietary Taxes, viz. One of Twelve Shillings, lawful money, on each Proprietor's right, granted December 31, 1781, to be paid into the treasury by the first day of April then next, for the purpose of paying proprietary debts, and alotting said township. Also a tax of Twelve Shillings on each right, for the same purpose, (the other tax being found insufficient) granted February 20, 1783, to be paid then forthwith.

And the said Proprietors are likewise notified, that on the aforesaid 20th of February, said Proprietors granted two other taxes, to be paid the first day of this instant August, viz. One of Twelve Shillings on each right, for the purpose of making roads in said Randolph: The other of Fifteen Shillings, for the support of the gospel the present year. And as the time of payment is now elapsed, they are desired to pay the same forthwith to me at Norwich abovesaid

MOSES BELNAP, Collector.

Norwich, August 25.

The Proprietors of Rochester,

in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified forthwith to pay to me the subscriber, in Hartland, in said state, a tax of twenty shillings on each right, raised to pay for laying out the first division lots, and other proprietary debts.—Likewise, twenty shillings on each right, raised last April, to be worked out on the roads, which labour must be done before the first day of October next. Either of the proprietors who will work it out, must apply to the committee, viz Deacon Dudley Chase, ——— Whitcomb, Esq; Abner Brigham, Enoch Emerson, and Bezaleel Barton.

ABNER BRIGHAM, Collector.

Hartland, August 28.

The Proprietors of Topsham,

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Thetford, in said county, on the 28th day of August instant, a tax of Five Pounds, lawful money, was assessed on each right, a proprietor's share in said Topsham, and committed to me to collect: Unless the same is paid to me, at my house in Deerfield, in the county of Rockingham, and state of New-Hampshire within two months from the date, the delinquent rights will be immediately advertised for sale, as the law of the state of Vermont directs.

RICHARD JENNES, Collector.

Deerfield August 29.

LEVI BANISTER,

Being furnished with a genteel Boat,

Has opened a Ferry across Connecticut River, from Plainfield to Hartland, at the mouth of Quechee River: He offers his best services to persons travelling up or down the River, and assures them, that they may depend on his punctual attendance and readiness to wait on every one who are pleased to favour him with their commands.

Plainfield, Aug. 28.

Messrs. Hough & Spooner,

Please to insert, in your next, the following solution of the Enigma in your paper No. 3—and oblige one of your readers—leaving the public to judge of its propriety.

THIS *Enigma* may thus decipher'd be—
To take Lot's House in a complex idea,
And certain facts (to explicate the sense)
Both in the *present* and the *preter tense*,
Father and daughters, here, we plainly find,
Are tacitly in nuptial wedlock join'd;
Those sons are, hence, by what indeed appears,
Accounted as legitimated heirs:
Thus might the Ladies truly of them say,
" Strange as it seems, sons to our sons are they;
" Lest our first husband's name with them should [cease,
" We, by our father, sons to them will raise;
" As though the same affinity remain'd,
" Which, as their wives, we once to them sustain'd;
" Then the new state, in which we now appear,
" Makes them our sons, and still our husbands dear;
" And sons who now to us are born, you see,
" May sons and heirs to them accounted be;
" Who, as our father's sons, their brothers are—
" All this, as true, we boldly can declare.
" That each unto the other uncle is,
" May likewise demonstrated be by this:
" As each to be our father's son is known,
" He must be uncle to the other son;—
" As wedded to our father we remain,
" This strange report we fully ascertain—
" Of these dear lads, who now with us appear,
" That we their mothers and grand-mothers are."
Now the *Arcanum*, thus display'd to view,
Proves nothing in itself more strange than true.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

THE late archbishop of Canterbury, before his death, had fixed upon a particular spot in the church for his burial place. When the men came to remove the flagstones, and had dug deep in the vault, they found a large wooden box; in it was a large coffin of stone, which contained, on being opened, (preserved in a spirit—from its volatile smell, not unlike the spirits of hartshorn) the corps of the bishop of Ely, buried above 200 years, in high preservation; his hat, which was of velvet, and full trimmed, was under his left arm; he was wrapt in fine linen, and had on his shoes and stockings; his face was perfect, and his limbs flexible; his beard was of a remarkable length, beautifully white. They were so particularly careful to prevent its being disturbed, that no one was permitted to view it but in the presence of the reverend doctor W———, the late archbishop's chaplain. The date of the coffin plate is 1570, which makes it 213 years since his interment.

May 10. A few days ago a seaman having an agent's draft for upwards of sixty pounds on a banker in Lombard street, desired to have the whole in guineas. This being complied with, Jack was desired to count it; but this he positively refused for some time, till the clerk desiring he would count it over for his own satisfaction, Jack began, one, two, three; but could get no further than nine for the soul of him. Begin again, said the clerk. Jack then proceeded as far as thirteen, where he made a dead stand as before; when the clerk recommended a third effort; Jack swore most dreadfully, if he would not let him take the whole in a lump, he would leave it behind him, as he'd be d——d before he'd count money for any man.

May 19. A private letter from the Hague says, that a letter from Madrid brings advice, that it was expected the duke de Crillon would be sent to America to settle a plan with the Congress for carrying on a trade, and to make a permanent peace with them, which will induce the Americans to lay aside all thought of making any attempts on the Spanish settlements in South-America.

Extract of a letter from Ostend, May 9.

" A number of persons from different parts of Holland and Flanders are preparing to settle in America. It is very evident, that if some steps are not speedily taken by the different powers to prevent it, their best artificers will emigrate to the western world. One of the houses here, which for two years previous to the peace did a prodigious deal of business, talk of removing to settle at New-York, as soon as the British forces return home, and the American government takes place, as it must certainly do very speedily."

May 20 The French cabinet, in order to induce the Americans to give a preference to the French market for sale of their merchandize, have it in contemplation to open two free ports; it is said they are to be Port Louis and l'Orient, both in Britanny; but the treaty in which this privilege is stipulated, is only barely commenced.

America seems now to be brought back to first principles, and to be little better in point of government, than in a state of nature. She has her constitution at this moment to form; for it has never yet been determined what is the extent of the power of congress, or whether it can be considered in any other light than as a committee of the states; which not being composed of principals, cannot bind the states that named them. One thing only do all the thirteen states agree in, which is, that each is sovereign and independent. The republic of Holland is composed also of various independent states, but then the stadtholder is the head, that keeps them together. The American government is a monster, without a head.

May 21. An evening paper of last night says, that by private letters to several gentlemen of consequence in the city, brought on Monday by the Dutch mail from Holland, information was received, that the preliminary articles of peace between the United Provinces and this country, had been actually signed at the Hague on Saturday last. No official intimation of this event has been yet communicated to the Lord Mayor or the Bank; but the influence of the accounts received was felt in the stocks, which, notwithstanding the depression, produced by the refusal of the bank directors to advance the second payment upon the subscription receipts, rose three-fourths per cent. within a short time after the arrival of the mail.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

A GENTLEMAN taking a view of the Atlantic Ocean, happened to spy the ship Independence standing in for the harbour of Union, when by the help of his prospect glass, he discovered a great disorder among the crew, occasioned by their having taken a number of fresh-water sailors on board, who being unacquainted with the discipline of a ship, were endeavouring to controul the mariners which had been on board ever since she was first launched into the ocean of distress, and have steered her over the fluctuating waves of despair, until they have brought her into the entrance of this peaceful harbour,---and now being overcome by the fatigues of the voyage, must be drove on the shoals of inevitable ruin by those raw unexperienced hands usurping the command, unless the man of wisdom and might come on board to their relief, and aid them into the much wished for and desired harbour.

To be sold at the Printing-Office,

WATTS's Psalms and Hymns neatly bound in one volume, or the Psalms separate—Spelling-Books—Primers—Watts's Divine Songs—Penitential Cries—A Transcendent Spiritual Treatise upon several Heavenly Bodies—Brief Hints of a Religious Scheme taught and propagated by the people called Shaking Quakers—Universalists Catechism—Abbe Raynal's Revolution of America—Pope's Essay on Man—Curtis's Grammar, &c. &c.

THE

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[VOL. I.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1783. [NUMB. 6.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

Copy of a letter from Governor Chittenden to the President of Congress, inclosing an address from the Legislature of the State of Vermont to Congress, dated March 18, 1783.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inclose your Excellency an address from the legislature of Vermont, on the resolution of Congress respecting this State of the 5th of December last, together with sundry papers relative to the subject, agreeable to your Excellency's request in your letter covering said resolutions to me. Permit me, sir, to request that you will duly lay the same before Congress.

I would further inform your Excellency and Congress, that agents and delegates are appointed, and duly authorised to negociate, on the part of this State, the admission thereof into the foederal union of the United States, and eventually to represent this State in Congress: and it is with the fullest confidence that Congress will not make any further determinations respecting this State, without first giving our said agents timely notice to attend at Philadelphia; that they do not at this time of the year enter upon the journey, which must be expensive and might prove fruitless and unsuccessful. I have the honor to be, sir, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

His Excellency Elias Boudinot, Esq;
President of Congress.

Copy of an address from the legislature of the State of Vermont to Congress, occasioned by the resolutions of Congress of December 5, 1782.

To his Excellency the President of Congress.

SIR,

WE the legislature of Vermont, request your Excellency to communicate to Congress the following determinations of the freemen of this State, in answer to the requisition of Congress of the 5th of December last.

We beg leave to observe, that Congress in and by their resolutions of the 7th and 21st of August 1781, did virtually acknowledge the right, and engaged to recognize the independence of this State, on compliance with a certain preliminary condition therein contained; which preliminary condition has been, in the most full and ample manner, complied with by this State as appears from the journals of this house, and the report of a committee of Congress.

In this situation, conscious of our right, and seeing such right virtually acknowledged by Congress, we had no apprehension of our becoming obnoxious, by an exercise of that right over those, who, by an oath of allegiance, and otherwise, were the liege subjects of this State, and had in a flagrant manner violated its laws, and disturbed the peace of government; and, however this legislature may be disposed to extend mercy to delinquents on proper application, yet, that mercy must be free, and at our own election.

All and every act of Congress which interfere with the internal government of this State, and tend to prevent a general exercise of our laws, are unjustifiable in their nature, and repugnant to every idea of freedom. It presupposes this State dependent on Congress, not only for the enjoyment of their independent right of jurisdiction, but for the right itself; whereas the fact is, if we have any right to be an independent jurisdiction, such right is, and must be derived from association and the civil compact of the people.

We conceive, the several States in the union do not owe to Congress their right of existing independent of their neighbours, but that each State was formed by the association and civil compact of its inhabitants. Through this medium, they derive their separate rights to jurisdiction, and Congress the different powers they are vested with; and of course, have neither the power or right to make or unmake States within or out of the union, or to controul their internal police, without a power delegated to them for the purpose. Admitting the propriety of this reasoning, and the existence of a right in the people of this State to an independent jurisdiction, which is explicitly avowed, by the resolutions of Congress of the 21st of August 1781; is not the resolution of the 5th of December an invasion of the rights of a free people?

The citizens of this State have ever entertained the highest opinion of the wisdom and integrity of Congress, and have manifested their confidence in that body, by a spirited exertion, in prosecution of every measure against the common enemy, at the risque of life and fortune. We still are ready to comply with every reasonable requisition of Congress; but, when Congress requires us to abrogate our laws, and reverse the solemn decisions of our courts of justice, in favor of insurgents and disturbers of the public peace,—we think ourselves justified to God and the world, when we say, we cannot comply with such their requisitions. The interests of the United States, which, with a view to confederation, we have made our own, forbid it. It would be licensing factious subjects to oppose government with impunity. We should become the resort of insurgents, and disturbers of government; consequently, every measure to raise men or money, in support of the common cause, would be weak and contemptible.

We are conscious of doing no act in darogation of the dignity, or in contempt of the authority of Congress, or to disturb the peace of the confederacy; but solely with a view to the security of our just rights, and the internal peace and tranquillity of this State.

As we have from the commencement of the war, braved every danger and hardship, against the usurpations of Britain, in common with the United States—as our inherent right of sovereignty and jurisdiction, stands confessed upon the principles of the revolution, and implied by the solemn transactions of Congress, we cannot but express our surprize at the reception of the late resolution of Congress, of the 5th of December, obtained exparte, and at the special instance of an infamous person, as the inclosed evidence, among other things, will evince. And as we have repeatedly solicited a confederation and union with the United States of America; so now, in the name and behalf of the freemen of this State, we renew our request; and in the most solemn manner, call upon Congress to execute, on their part, the intent and spirit of their resolutions of the 21st of August 1781.

State of Vermont, in General Assembly, February 26, 1783.

READ, and unanimously passed the house; and ordered, that his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the same to the Congress of the United States of America.

INCREASE MOSELEY, Speaker.

Sent up for Concurrence,

Attest *ROSWELL HOPKINS, Clerk.*

In Council, Windsor, February 26, 1783.

Read and concurred.

JOSEPH FAY, Sec. Pro. Tem.

AMSTERDAM, June 9.

Some letters from Paris mention the arrival in Cadiz-Bay, of a French ship called the Well beloved Julia, with advices from the East Indies. She came from the isle of Bourbon, and made the passage from the Cape in 74 days. The accounts received by her are, that Monsr de Suffrein has taken 50 transports from the English; and that three ships of the same nation have perished, and one French, doubtless by a tempest.

LONDON, June 5.

The Americans have made a demand for seven hundred thousand pounds, principally for the subsistence of the prisoners taken at Saratoga.

Had Mr. Pitt's original bill passed into a law, the ships of the United States of America would have had free liberty to bring away the produce of our West-India islands to Great-Britain, or any part of Europe; but as the bill now stands, there is an exemption from American ships bringing to Great Britain any of the produce of the English islands, for reason that the Americans, by such advantage, might become the carriers, in prejudice to our shipping. It is impossible yet to judge which bill is the most judicious; for on the news of the alteration of the original bill getting to Virginia, that state immediately entered into a resolve in the Assembly, "that whatever restrictions England laid upon the American carrying trade and intercourse with the West-India islands, the exact similar restrictions should be laid upon British ships in Virginia." The law of *lex talionis* seems to have been long the adopted system of the Americans.

June 7. They write from Gibraltar, that a Spanish frigate and an Algerine corsair lately had an engagement in the Mediterranean, of five glasses, yard arm and yard arm; the sea running very high, the Spaniard sunk, and both the vessels being grappled, carried her antagonist with her to the bottom.

June 16 By a letter from Spa, in Germany, which arrived by yesterday's post, we learn, that war has been declared by the Emperor against the Turks.

The foreign prints mention a Turkish war as a matter not to be avoided, and some of them have affirmed that hostilities are already commenced.—The scene of murder is no sooner closed in one quarter of the world, than the sword of destruction is unsheathed in another.

June 24. Yesterday morning some dispatches were made up and sent express to Plymouth, in order to be put on board a fast sailing ship, to carry them over to Sir Guy Carleton, at New-York.

Advices received from Breslaw, bring intelligence of a messenger having arrived from Warsaw, with an account of a war being actually declared by Russia against the Porte.

June 30. They write from the Hague, that the American commissioners cannot give their final assent to the definitive treaty, till they receive further instructions from Congress, of which they were in daily expectations when the last accounts came from Paris, yet a report prevails in that city, that the first of July is now appointed for putting the last hand to the definitive treaties, every concomitant difficulty being now entirely removed. The same advices add, that the Dutch have at last agreed, that the English shall retain Negapatam, on the coast of Coromandal, on condition that every thing else remains in the same state as before the war.

A letter from Venice says, that they have received advice that a fleet of Turkish ships of war are arrived in the Adriatick sea, which has thrown that commonwealth into great confusion. An express is sent off to Vienna to acquaint the Emperor with it.

The tonnage of shipping taken during the course of the war from France, Spain, Holland, and America, is rated at upwards of 270,000 tons, which are distinguished as follows:

America,	57,000
France,	113,000
Spain,	76,000
Holland,	24,000
	270,000

Five months from the signing of the preliminary articles of peace expired yesterday, so that hostilities cease from this time, according to the tenor of the articles, in every quarter of the globe.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 12.

Captain Dalton, superintendant of Indian affairs for the United States, arrived here last week from Canada, which he left about a month since, in company with 200 Americans, who are at length liberated from a cruel captivity with the savages. But he is sorry to inform us that there are a number of unfortunate fellow sufferers, who are still retained as prisoners by the Indians. The sufferings of Capt. Dalton and his lady have been very great, both having been many years prisoners with the enemy, and forced to endure the most cruel treatment from their captors.

Captain Dalton says, that on their way home, through Canada, they experienced the most polite treatment from the English officers, but were more than once abused by different parties of those wretches who had fled to Canada, from the back parts of the United States, to avoid the vengeance of their countrymen, for the many horrid murders and burnings committed by them in conjunction with the English and Indians.

As Captain Dalton has been among the savages for many years, has now given his friends and the public an estimation of the different savage nations they had to encounter with, the number of warriors annexed to each nation that were employed by the British, and have stained their Tomahawks with the blood of the Americans, viz.

Chactaws,	600	Chickisaws,	400
Cherokees,	500	Creeks,	700
Plankishaws,	400	Oniactamaws,	300
Kickapoes,	500	Munseys,	150
Delawares,	500	Shawanaws,	300
Mohickons,	60	Uchipweys,	3000
Ottawaws,	300	Mohawks,	300
Oneidas,	150	Tuskeroras,	200
Onondagas,	300	Cayugas,	230
Jeneckaws,	400	Sues and Sothuze,	1300
Putawawtawmaws,	400	Muskulthe or Nation of fire,	250
Reinars or Foxes,	300		
Puyon,	350	Sokkie,	450
Abbinokkie,	200	Fulawin,	150
	4960		7730

A small vessel from one of the eastern ports arrived at Quebec a little before Captain Dalton left it; but the Capt. being abused for keeping the colours flying, and not suffered to enter, he left the port without breaking bulk, notwithstanding the articles he had to dispose of were much in demand at Quebec, and he was offered a great price for them.

A correspondent says, that he would recommend to every one, before they blame the Supreme Council of the nation, to consider with deliberation, their proceedings, and to pay particular attention to a little tract which was published some months ago, by Congress (which is to be purchased of Mr. Claypoole the printer in Market street) entitled, "Address and recommendations to the States, by the United States in Congress assembled." He says, that in his opinion there is scarcely an instance in the annals of history, of so wise and moderate a display of power as has been exhibited by the representatives of America;—and that no liberal mind should reflect upon them for having recommended to the several states to be enabled not only to be just but to be generous to the gallant army, whose valour has contributed to raise a glorious empire for the universal good of mankind.

Extract of a letter from the Banks of the Hudson, July 5.

"By the articles of the treaty, the British were to return our slaves, and harbour or conceal no more of them. Agents, on our part, from this state in particular, were sent to examine and see that no slaves belonging to us should be detained at New York, or carried off in the vessels that sailed from there. Those agents saw several slaves there, which they knew ought by the treaty to have been restored to their owners: they acquainted the Commander in Chief of it—they remonstrated, and protested against their detention or removal, but all in vain; they were not restored—they were carried off or detained. The agents quitted the place.

"A few days ago, Mr. Jacob Duryee, of Dutchess county, went down to New York in a sloop, and carried with him a Negro man, who was to assist in navigating the vessel. When he had done his business, and was coming away, the Negro refused to return. On this, with the help of the master of the sloop, he tied the Negro, carried him in a cart to the water side, put him on board, and set sail. They had not sailed far, before they were boarded by a barge, with a Negro Colonel and a company of Hessian soldiers, who treated Duryee and the master with great insolence, obliged the sloop to go back to New York, seized her, released the Negro, put the master and Duryee in the provost, where they are to remain, it is said, till tried by a court martial. Large bail was offered for them, but refused. The sloop was permitted to come up the river to discharge her cargo, on giving 300l. security, to return her in twenty days to New York. Such is the account we have here of this affair, which occasions great speculation and emotion."

The above accounts are corroborated by several others who were in the city at that time. Since which we have heard that Mr. Duryee and the master of the sloop have been tried by a court martial, but the result has not yet transpired.

The unnecessary delay on the part of the British to quit the city of New-York, has only served to increase the spirit and resentment of the people among the loyalists, which, instead of subsiding, seems every day to rise and be more determined against their readmission among us; insomuch that most of those who had concluded to stay, now begin to think the experiment too dangerous to be tried, and have resolved to go off, which is indeed the most prudent step they can take.

NEW YORK, *August 9.*

Last night arrived the ship Dragon, Capt Andrew Campbell, in 18 days from the Havanna, by whom we learn, that a new and far more serious revolt than ever among those parts, has happened in South America, particularly at Panama, and its vicinity. Before Capt. Campbell sailed, 3000 Spanish troops departed for Carthagena, to proceed up to Panama, and they were to be followed by 5000 others, which could not accompany the first division for want of transports. The news of this defection was brought by an express frigate from La vera Cruz and the division sailed in 30 hours after her arrival; such dispatch was used that the troops were embarked in the night. The voice of the natives is loud for an independence of the Spanish Monarchy, and the most important consequences are expected from this event. Before the news reached Havanna the Spanish troops were on their departure for Europe, and a number had sailed for Old Spain.

The Fox frigate was at Havanna, on her passage to England; and the ship Carolina, Capt Angus, was sailed for London, in company with the Dragon, having on board a cargo of sugar, rum and mahogany, from a condemned Polacre from Jamaica to London. A Spanish 64 gun ship was in the bay of Mexico, said to be named the America. One thousand Spanish soldiers sailed for the Mississippi the day before the first division proceeded to Carthagena.

A packet had arrived from Cadiz, with orders from the court of Spain for the Spanish fleet not to sail for Europe; but Don Solano had already taken his departure with the whole fleet for Old Spain. Don Dalvez was gone home in that fleet on board which, it was said, 60,000,000 dollars were shipped. There was only one Spanish frigate (and no line of battle ship) left at Havanna.

BOSTON August 14.

Last Monday arrived the sloop Deer, Richard Grinnell, master, in 22 days from St. John's, Newfoundland, who informs, that American vessels were not permitted to enter, wear colours, or sell their cargoes, except such articles as the necessities of the garrison required.—That a number of vessels were there, waiting the arrival of the Governor, who had been some time expected—and says, that fish sold for 16s. sterl. per quintal.—Captain Grinnell, on his homeward passage, put into Halifax, where the troops from Penobscot had arrived, and the Hessian troops embarked—destination unknown.

SPRINGFIELD, *August 19.*

Saturday the 9th instant, about two o'clock in the morning, a company of ruffians, to the number of about 20, armed with swords, guns, and bayonets, surrounded the house of Capt Joseph Cook, keeper of the goal in Northampton, and having placed sentinels at the doors and windows, broke into the house, and assaulted Capt Cook, his wife, and daughter, presenting swords and bayonets at their breasts, threatning them with instant death demanded the keys of the goal, which Capt. Cook absolutely refused to give them, whereupon they most inhumanly beat and bruised him, and threw him out of the window, ransacked his house and robbed him of a small sum of money from his desk; and being under terrible apprehensions of being all taken, they very suddenly took to flight, and were soon out of town.

Their principal aim, no doubt, was liberating from the goal one Samuel Wells, who at the last Supreme Court, was convicted, by the oaths of 12 jurors, of the crime of PERJURY, *and is confined in said goal, suffering the sentence of the law of this commonwealth for said offence: but another aim they had, no doubt, was* plunder, *which they succeeded in.*

WINDSOR, SEPTEMBER 11.

Many evil disposed persons, obnoxious to the laws of Virginia, having found means to introduce themselves into the same, to the disturbance of the peace and harmony of the State, his Excellency the Governor of that Commonwealth has issued a Proclamation, commanding all such persons as have either voluntarily left the country and adhered to the enemy since the 19th of April, 1775, or have been expelled the same by any act of the legislature, or order of the executive, or such natives who have at any time borne arms in the service of the enemy against that commonwealth, and have since returned, without being authorized by law so to do, forthwith to depart the state. And he further strictly inhibits the return, as well of those as all others coming within the like description, until the determination of the legislature on the subject can be known.

CALVIN BURNETT,

HAS undertaken to ride weekly, as a Post, from the Printing-Office in Windsor, to Haverhill, and will supply every person with the *Vermont Journal, and the Universal Advertiser*, who are pleased to favour him with their names for that purpose, and transact any other business, with care and fidelity, at a reasonable price, that he may be entrusted with—He will cross Connecticut River from Windsor, and proceed up on the east side, every Thursday, so long as the *Journal* is published on that day; but will conform to the Printers day of publication, which will alter agreeably to the circumstances of procuring News, in order to furnish subscribers with the earliest intelligence. The additional price of the papers will appear but trifling, when the subscribers consider the great conveniency of having them taken directly from the Press, and brought to, or left near, their several places of abode—they will be, per quarter, as follows, viz. At Lebanon, 3/2—at Dreiden, 3/4—at Norwich, 3/4—at Hanover, 3/4—at Lyme, Thetford, &c. 3/6;—and be left at such houses on the River-road, as will best accommodate the subscribers living back in the country.

FROM THE ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

To the memory of General Lee, who died in America, having served more nations than Britain.

WARRIOR, farewell! eccentrically brave;
Above all *kings*, and yet of *gold* the *slave*;
In words a very *wit*; in deeds *less wise*;
Forever *restless*, yet could never *rise*;
At least no higher than to meet the ground!
If strong the *blow*, the greater the *rebound*.
Of all men *jealous*, yet *afraid* of none:
In *crouds* forever—ever still *alone*:
At once the *pride* and *bubble* of a throng—
Pursuing *right*, and yet forever *wrong*:
By nature form'd to play the *monarch's* part;
At *best*—a sad *republican* at heart.
But to cast up the aggregated sum—
Above all *monarchs*, and below all *scum*:
Unsettled *virtues*, with great *vices*, mix'd—
Like the wide welkin, where few stars are fix'd.—
Rest, *restless* chief! thy sword has taken rust:
Peace to the *manes*—*honour* to thy *dust*!

LONDON.

POLITICAL DEATHS.

IN St. Stephen's Chapel, of a lingering and slow fever, which it bore with patience and resignation for many years *The Confidence of the People*. The body was interred in Coalition Vault, near Convulsion Monument, under the *North* isle.

Abroad, where she has resided for a long time, *The Right Honorable Lady Americanus Subjection*, second daughter of *Lady Britannia*, and lineally descended from the ancient house of *Magna Charta*. This Lady, some time since, conceived a violent affection for a Frenchman, who, after swindling her out of a considerable sum of money, prevailed on her to marry him, which marriage occasioned her irreparable loss to this kingdom.

Of a pain in the bowels and limbs, occasioned by a severe cold, caught on the night of adjusting the preliminaries of peace, *The late Cabinet*. The patient struggled hard in the agonies of death, and parted life with infinite regret. Antecedent to the hour of dissolution, the funeral preparations were made in the Upper House, and episcopal absolution given to the expiring sinner. The lamp of life went out at five o'clock in the morning. The body now lies in state.

Of a broken heart, *The Constitutional Virtue of the British Senate*. She was beloved and adored whilst living, and in her death is lamented with the most heart-felt sorrow.

Of an apoplexy, or an epilepsy, *Mrs. Animosity*, a lady who long lived between two of the greatest sensations in the world. The body is to be opened in a few days, that the bowels may be embalmed, and the heart buried in a golden urn.

At a fashionable rout, where she was playing in a party at whist, *Mrs. Reputation*. Her death was occasioned by supping with Mrs. Envy, the preceding night, on a dish of *selon mon gout* slander.

In child bed, last Sunday, *Mrs. Sincere Devotion*, an heavenly woman of the religious disposition. She was delivered of twins, who received baptism immediately, and were called, the one *Lord's Day Card Table*, the other *Sunday's Rout*. Both these pious babblings are likely to do well. They were sent to nurse in the west end of the town.

Of an unknown disorder, *The Intention of a noble Lord to destroy the E O Tables*. The faculty purpose opening the body.

Of a treasury fever, *The real Spirit of the Reform Bill*. It was an infant that just tasted the cup of existence, turned his head aside and expired. It is succeeded in title and estate by an illegitimate offspring.

In the common council of the city, *Peculation Jobb, Esq.* He was a person long in favour, but being discovered in various pilfering tricks, the detection broke his heart, and he died of a melancholy fever.

A few Copies of Watts's Psalms, Spelling Books, Primers, and a small Variety of Pamphlets, may be had at the Printing-Office for green Sheep Skins.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

MR PRINTER,

WE think it our duty to inform the public, that last week, on application being made to Sir Guy Carleton, he gave an order for apprehending a number of people, that were counterfeiting and passing Morris's and Hillegas's notes, several of them being apprehended, viz. William May formerly a chaplain in the American army, belonging to Brimfield, Massachusetts; Sylvester Lyon, of Woodstock, Connecticut; Lemuel Nichols, of Waterbury, Connecticut: and upon search, the Printer, whose name was Poor, was taken, with all his types, blanks signed paper, &c. On apprehending the Printer, they found one Ferward at his office, employed in signing them, (he is a refugee from Windsor, in Connecticut) and two others, one a refugee from Waterbury, named Nichols, the other Dennis Flin, from Sturbridge, Massachusetts. The Painter had counterfeit money of every kind, nearly two hogsheads; the greatest part were fifteen dollar notes, poorly executed. General Carleton has promised to send them to General Washington.

LEVI BANISTER,

Being furnished with a genteel Boat,

Has opened a Ferry across Connecticut River, from Plainfield to Hartland, at the mouth of Quechee River: He offers his best services to persons travelling up or down the River, and assures them, that they may depend on his punctual attendance and readiness to wait on every one who are pleased to favour him with their commands.

The Proprietors of Randolph,

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified, forthwith to pay to me the subscriber, living in Norwich, in the county of Windsor, in said state, the following proprietary Taxes, viz. One of Twelve Shillings, lawful money, on each Proprietor's right, granted December 31, 1781, to be paid into the treasury by the first day of April then next, for the purpose of paying proprietary debts, and plotting said township. Also a tax of Twelve Shillings on each right, for the same purpose, (the other tax being found insufficient) granted February 20, 1783, to be paid then forthwith.

And the said Proprietors are likewise notified, that on the aforesaid 20th of February, said Proprietors granted two other taxes, to be paid the first day of this instant August, viz. One of Twelve Shillings on each right, for the purpose of making roads in said Randolph: The other of Fifteen Shillings, for the support of the gospel the present year. And as the time of payment is now elapsed, they are desired to pay the same forthwith to me at Norwich aforesaid.

MOSES BELNAP, Collector.

Norwich, August 25.

The Proprietors of Rochester,

in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified forthwith to pay to me the subscriber, in Hartland, in said state, a tax of twenty shillings on each right, raised to pay for laying out the first division lots, and other proprietary debts — Likewise, twenty shillings on each right, raised last April, to be worked out on the roads, which labour must be done before the first day of October next. Either of the proprietors who will work it out, must apply to the committee, viz. Deacon Dudley Chase, ——— Whitcomb, Esq; Abner Brigham, Enoch Emerson, and Bezaleel Barton.

ABNER BRIGHAM, Collector.

Hartland, August 28.

The Proprietors of Topsham,

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Thetford, in said county, on the 28th day of August instant, a tax of Five Pounds, lawful money, was assessed on each right, a proprietor's share in said Topsham, and committed to me to collect: Unless the same is paid to me, at my house in Deerfield, in the county of Rockingham, and state of New-Hampshire, within two months from the date, the delinquent rights will be immediately advertised for sale, as the law of the state of Vermont directs.

RICHARD JENNES, Collector.

Deerfield, August 29.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. I.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1783. [NUMB. 7.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

From the London ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1783.

Exemplary instances of justice in the King of PRUSSIA.

ONE John Michael Arnold, a miller, had bought the lease of a mill, belonging to the estate of Count Schmetrau, of Pommerzig, situated in the New Marche of Brandenburgh, near the city of Custrin, and known in that province under the name of the Pommerziger Kreb's mill. This mill, at the time when Mr. Arnold bought the lease of it, was plentifully supplied with water, by a rivulet which empties itself into the river Warta. During six years, Mr. Arnold had made various improvements in the said mill, and, by means of his labour and industry, had been enabled to pay his rent regularly, and to acquire a sufficiency for the maintenance of his family. At the end of that period, about four years ago, the proprietor of the said mill resolved to enlarge a fish-pond contiguous to his seat, and caused a canal to be cut from the said rivulet, at a small distance above the mill, to supply his fish pond with water. By these means the current of the stream was lessened, and the quantity of water so much diminished, that the mill could no longer do the usual work.

The miller had foreseen the event, and from the beginning had remonstrated against the cutting of the canal. But his remonstrances, as well as his solicitations for cancelling the lease, proving in vain, he was at last forced to seek redress in a court of judicature at Custrin, to whose cognizance the affair belonged: but his lord being a man of fortune and consequence in that province, soon found means to frustrate his endeavours. He continued to enlarge his fish-pond, so that the miller, instead of finding redress, found his water daily decreasing to such a degree, that at last he could only work during two or three weeks in spring, and about as many in the latter part of the year.

Under these circumstances, the miller could no longer procure his livelihood, and pay his rent, and consequently became indebted to his lord for a considerable sum. The latter, in order to obtain his rent, entered a suit against him in the same court of law at Custrin, which had before refused relief to the miller, and soon obtained a sentence against the miller's effects; which sentence being approved of and ratified in the High Court of Appeals at Berlin, was put into execution. The miller's lease, utensils, goods and chattels, were seized, and sold, in order to pay the arrears of rent, and the expences of a most iniquitous lawsuit; and thus poor Arnold and his family were reduced to want and wretchedness.

A glaring injustice of that kind could not pass unnoticed by some friends to humanity, who well knew the benevolent and equitable intentions of their sovereign. They advised and assisted the miller to lay his case before the king. His majesty, struck with the simplicity of the narrative, and the injustice that had apparently been committed, resolved to enquire minutely into this affair, and if the miller's assertions were founded in truth, to punish, in an exemplary manner, the authors and promoters of such an unjust sentence.

The king accordingly made enquiries, and the informations he received corroborated the miller's narrative. His majesty afterwards ordered the Register of his High Court of Appeals, as also all the memorials and pleadings of the said law-suit, to be laid before him, which he revised himself, assisted by an eminent lawyer; and that nothing might be wanting, his majesty sent a person of confidence to Custrin, with orders to survey the said mill, the rivulet, and the new canal; as also to enquire into the miller's character, his former situation in life, the true cause of his failure, and all other circumstances attending this affair. And after being fully convinced, as well from the report of the said commissioner, as also from the papers laid before him, that the sentence against the said miller Arnold was an act of the most singular injustice and oppression, his majesty immediately dictated and signed his resolutions thereupon.

On the next day the king ordered his high chancellor, baron Furst, as also Messrs. Christ. Eman. Friedell, Henry Lewis Graun, and John Lewis Ransleben, the three counsellors learned in law, who, with the chancellor, had signed and approved the said sentence, into his cabinet, and on their arrival, his majesty put the following questions to them:

QUESTION I.

When a lord takes from a peasant, who rents a piece of ground under him, his waggon, horse, plough, and other utensils, by which he earns his living, and is thereby prevented from paying his rent, can a sentence of distress be in justice pronounced upon that peasant?

They all answered in the negative.

QUESTION II.

Can a like sentence be pronounced upon a miller for non-payment of rent for a mill, after the water, which he used to turn his mill is willfully taken from him by the proprietor of the mill?

They also answered in the negative.

"Then (said the king) you have yourselves acknowledged the injustice you have committed—Here is the case:—A nobleman, in order to enlarge his fish-pond, has caused a canal to be cut, to receive more water from a rivulet which used to turn a mill. By these means the miller lost his water, and could not work his mill above a fortnight in spring, and about as many days in autumn;—notwithstanding it is expected that he shall pay his rent as before, when his mill was plentifully supplied with water; but as that was out of his power, from the impossibility of pursuing his trade, the court of justice at Custrin decreed, that the miller's effects, goods and chattels, should be sold, to pay the arrears of rent; which sentence being sent to the High Court of Appeals here, is confirmed and signed by you, and has since been executed."

Here the king ordered the sentence, with their respective signatures, to be laid before them, and afterwards commanded his private secretary to read the resolutions which his majesty had dictated to him, and signed before, and which are as follow:

The sentence decreed against the miller Arnold, of the Pommerziger Kreb's mill, in the New Marche of Brandenburgh, being an act of the most singular injustice, and entirely opposite to the paternal intentions of his majesty, whose desire it is that impartial justice be speedily administered to all his subjects, whether rich or poor, without any

regard to their rank or persons; his majesty, in order to prevent similar iniquities for the future, is resolved to punish, in an exemplary manner, the authors of that unjust sentence, and to establish an example for the future conduct of judges and magistrates in his dominions. For they are all to consider, that the meanest peasant, nay, even the bagger, is a man, as well as the king, and consequently equally entitled to impartial justice; especially as in the presence of justice all are equal, whether it be a prince who brings a complaint against a peasant, or a peasant who prefers one against a prince; in similar cases, justice should act uniformly, without any respect to rank or person —This ought to be an active sal rule for the conduct of judges; and if the course of law in his majesty's dominions should ever deviate from this principle of equity, they may depend upon being severely punished. For an unjust magistrate, or a court of law, guilty of wrong, and subservient to oppression, are more dangerous than a band of robbers, against whom any man may be on his guard; but bad men entrusted with authority, who under the cloak of justice practice their iniquities, are not so easily guarded against; they are the worst of villains, and deserve double punishment.

"The king, at the same time, hereby signifies to all his courts of law, that he has appointed a new high chancellor, and that his majesty will be very exact for the future in the examination of his, and of their proceedings. They are, moreover, hereby strictly command:

"I. To bring all law suits to the speediest conclusion.

"II. Carefully to avoid that the sacred name of justice may never be profaned by acts of oppression and injustice.

"III. To act with the most absolute impartiality towards every one, whether prince or peasant, without the least regard to situations in life.

"And in case his majesty should find their proceedings in any ways contrary to the above orders, they may depend upon a rigorous punishment; the president as well as the respective judges and counsellors, who shall be found guilty of, or accessary to, any sentence directly opposite to the fundamental principles of justice. Whereof all the courts of law in all his majesty's dominions are to take notice.

(Signed) FREDRICK."

Berlin, December 14, 1779.

After the reading of the above, the king told the high chancellor that he had no further occasion for his services, and ordered them all to withdraw, and the three counsellors, Friedel, Graun, and Ranfleben, to be taken into custody. He also sent immediate orders to Custrin, for the president, judges, and counsellors, who had decreed the unjust sentence in the first instance, to be arrested; and afterwards nominated a commission, under the direction of Baron de Zedlitz, minister of state, to proceed against them all according to law.

His majesty, in consideration of the said injustice, has presented the miller Arnold with the sum of 1500 rix-dollars. He also commanded, that the money which was produced by the sale of the miller's effects, be stopped and paid to him from the salaries due to the respective judges, &c. who had any share in that unjust sentence; and has, moreover, condemned the proprietor of the mill to reimburse to the miller the rent he had received, from the time when he first opened the canal.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The last bad news from America is the account of the "desertion of the Hessians." Great Britain is engaged by treaty, to return such of the Hessians as may escape the ravages of war, or to pay a specified sum to the Prince of Hesse for every man not so returned. The deserters will be charged to the account; and in proportion to the greatness of their numbers, the demand on this country will be increased. Not to exceed in conjecture what will be verified in reality, thirty pounds a man is the least that England will have to pay.

The present period is accounted all over England as unhealthy a one as ever was known, which the medical tribe attribute to the long continued drought we have had, with very small intermissions. A gentleman in Essex, who keeps a register of the weather, assures us, that there has been only five days of rain in a hundred and thirty-six days.

A great number of young American adventurers in trade, have lately taken houses in France and Holland, for the purpose of managing the assignments that may be sent from their own country.

The French are so sensible that a considerable marine establishment is necessary for keeping up their consequence in the political scale, that, contrary to their former system, it has been determined to lessen their army, and apply the saving towards building a navy. Accordingly two new docks are making, one of which is to be in the Channel, the other in the Bay. A new code of laws is also forming for regulating their marine, by which great encouragement is to be held out to induce the nobility to bring up their children to sea; a service heretofore held by them in no respectable light.

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, May 27, 1783.

"A squadron is fitting out here by order of the intendant of the marine, to be stationed at Newfoundland, during the months of June, July, August and September. It will consist of four men of war, of which M. de Spignerolle will have the command.

"Two storeships are loading here, which are to sail with the above ships. They carry over building materials of every kind, to fortify the islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre, near Newfoundland, ceded to his Majesty by the late treaty. A Governor of the two islands will be appointed to reside at Miquelon, but no person is yet named."

The Americans have obtained their purpose of independence, and gone through the whole seven years war, for about one half the sum of money that one year of the same war cost England. It is true, there are particular debts in each State, but they are local, and distinct from the public debt, and owing to the depreciation and total failure of the paper money, is looked upon as mere bagatelles.

Extract of a letter from Elsineur, dated June 7.

"The Bell, Capt. Humble, is arrived here in six days from Petersburg; and reports, that the admiralty there, with the dock yard and all its stores, were consumed by fire the 27th ult. leaving nothing but the bare walls, and four new ships on the stocks unhurt."

June 24. *Advices from Petersburgh say, that no one is permitted to talk of the operations of the Cabinet of the marching of the troops, or any of the affairs of government, so that we do not know, very well, what is going on there; but it is said the Russians and Turks are now so near one another, that hostilities must begin soon.*

June 27. *The commerce of Ireland to America will be in coarse woollens, blankets, frizes, &c from the western part of the kingdom, which no doubt in time must make cloth their staple commodity instead of linen.*

July 1. *A letter from Sligo says, that a vessel is arrived there from Charlestown, South Carolina, loaded with rice, indigo, cotton, &c and was bound to a port in Scotland, but put in there by stress of weather. By her it is learnt, that many of the loyalists are withdrawing themselves from that colony, as they find that they should meet with a great deal of trouble if they continued there.*

A letter from Cork brings advice, that the Jupiter, late a privateer, bound from New York to that port, was lost in a hurricane within a few leagues of the coast of Ireland; the crew were taken up by some fishing vessels, and brought in there.

Unless some matter, at present unforeseen, should happen, the Parliament will be prorogued on Thursday fortnight.

Extract of a Letter from Londonderry, April, 22.

"*Early on the morning of Wednesday last, the 6th instant, a party of the 4th regiment (three companies of which were lately quartered in Strabane and Lifford) led by a gauger and a constable, seized two unstatutable stills, between Killygordon and Convoy, in the county of Donegal. As the party were returning, they were followed by a number of country people, one of whom, the owner of the still, made an attempt to recover his property, which the gauger construing into a violent rescue, ordered the soldiers to fire, which, after repeated orders, they did, when four men were killed, and six dangerously wounded. The persons killed were of the name of Porter, and what renders this affair particularly lamentable, consisted of the father, his two sons, and the father's brother, besides a brother in law, and a cousin among the wounded. The Coroner's inquest was held on the bodies, and verdicts returned, wilful murder. Wer*

[illegible] have been sent to apprehend the principals in this unhappy business, and we are informed, that the gauger, constable, and friends of the party are fled."

TRENTON, June 26.

Address of the governors and masters of the college of Princeton, to his excellency the president of congress.

Nassau-Hall, June 26, 1783.

SIR,

THE governors and masters of the college, happy in an opportunity of paying the congress of the United States, their profoundest and sincerest honours, beg leave to offer them, through your excellency, to that august body.

Convinced how few accommodations this small village possesses, in comparison with those which for several years congress have enjoyed in a large and flourishing city, we wish to offer them every convenience that the college in its present state, can afford. If the hall, or library room, can be made of any service to congress, as places in which to hold their sessions, or for any other purpose, we pray that they would accept of them during their continuance in this place. And if in the common shock of our country this institution hath suffered more than other places, both by friends and foes, from its readiness to assist the one, while the public was yet poor and unprovided with conveniences for their troops, and from the peculiar and marked resentment of the other, as supposing it to be a nursery of rebellion, we doubt not but the candour of that honourable body will readily excuse the marks of military fury which it still retains.

Signed in behalf of the governors and masters of the college.

SAMUEL S. SMITH, professor of divinity and moral philosophy.
JAMES RIDDLE, prof. math.

To his excellency the president of congress.

NEW-YORK, August 2.

Yesterday arrived the Gig Sloop, which left Port Roseway, last Sunday; the new settlers were using all possible diligence in raising and covering their houses against winter. Governor Parr had visited the place, and after making the necessary arrangements, returned to Halifax, his Excellency's seat of government.

On Thursday last, as Mr. Solomon Davis, (formerly a commander of a vessel in the London trade) was returning in his waggon from this city to his residence at Satauket, on Long-Island, he was intercepted by two men, who firing their pistols, or fusees, shot him dead on the spot. He was not robbed, as we are informed his watch, with eight guineas were found in his pockets.

HARTFORD, August 19.

Four of the states have invited Congress to make them the place of their future residence. That honorable body has been offered by New York the town of Esopus—by New Jersey, a tract of land in any part of the state, with money to erect necessary buildings—by Maryland, the city of Annapolis—and by Virginia, the city of Williamsburgh: with local jurisdiction in each of said places.

WINDSOR, September 18.

We are informed by a gentleman from the eastern parts of Connecticut, that a report was circulated there, that his Excellency General Washington, having gone into New-York, in order to have a conference with General Carleton upon some matters of consequence, was informed by the General, that had he came the day before, he would have gratified him with an interview; but in consequence of some instructions just received from the British court, he was under a necessity of declining acting on any business with him—and must request he would leave the city immediately. How far this report may be depended on as fact, we don't pretend [illegible] but should it prove true, such an extraordinary circumstance will produce great speculation in the minds of the people, till the cause is revealed by future measures.

A gentleman from Killingly, in Connecticut, mentions a remarkable instance of a woman belonging to that town, by the name of Fisk, being safely delivered, at one time, of four *children, two boys and two girls; all of them weighed* twenty-six pounds—*and the* whole *are likely to do well.*

☞ The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeited notes in the form of those lately issued from the office of finance, payable six month after the date. Among many other circumstances which distinguish the true from the false, one only is sufficient to prevent impositions: on holding the true notes up to the light, there will appear in water marks, *U. S. National Debt.* The false notes are printed on common paper without any marks.

GINSHANG

THREE SHILLINGS PER POUND,
GIVEN FOR

Well-dried Ginshang,

After the 6th of October next:

The subscriber, having engaged to collect a large quantity, expects to receive about Two Thousand Dollars *for the purpose of purchasing that* Commodity of the Forest, *after said time; and therefore gives this previous notice that people may have time to collect and dry that easily procured article: and every one, who is desirous of being furnished with a little ready* Cash, *may be assured of receiving the above price for every pound they shall deliver to the subscriber, at his house in Windsor.*

ALEXANDER PARMELEE.

Windsor, September 18.

All persons indebted to the subscriber,

by Book or otherwise, are desired to make immediate *payment. Those who have not* particularly *engaged to pay* Money, *are informed, that good merchantable* Wheat, *if brought soon, will be received at the current market price. All who disregard this public notice, and neglect to discharge their respective accounts, may depend on having them put in suit without further delay. He hopes no one will take exceptions at his earnest solicitation, as necessity impels him to be thus urgent.*

STEPHEN CONANT.

Windsor, September 18

The Proprietors of Randolph,

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified forthwith to pay to me the subscriber, living in Norwich, in the county of Windsor, in said state, the following proprietary Taxes, viz. One of Twelve Shillings, lawful money, on each Proprietor's right, granted December 31, 1781, to be paid into the treasury by the first day of April then next, for the purpose of paying proprietary debts, and alotting said township. Also a tax of Twelve Shillings on each right, for the same purpose, (the other tax being found insufficient) granted February 20, 1783, to be paid then forthwith.

And the said Proprietors are likewise notified, that on the aforesaid 20th of February, said Proprietors granted two other taxes, to be paid the first day of this instant August, viz. One of Twelve Shillings on each right, for the purpose of making roads in said Randolph: The other of Fifteen Shillings for the support of the gospel the present year. And as the time of payment is now elapsed, they are desired to pay the same forthwith to me at Norwich aboveaid.

MOSES BELNAP, Collector.

Norwich, August 25.

A CHRISTIAN ÆNIGMA.

THERE is a small number of people scattered here and there in the world, of whom authentic history gives the following odd description:

They partake of flesh and blood in common with the rest of mankind, and yet are not of *this* world, but are born *from above*.

Their members are *mortified*; yea, their bodies are *dead*, yet full of *life*, *activity*, and *vigour*.

Their *life* is supported by *seeing* an object, which is *invisible*, and which no man *can see* and *live*.

They walk not by *sight*, but still they walk in the *light*, and *see* whither they go.

There is in them more *carefulness* than in other people, and yet they are *careful for nothing*, and cast all their cares upon another.

Though they *take no thought for to morrow*, yet they constantly *look forward*, and diligently provide for the *time to come*.

While they *cross* and *deny* themselves, they invariably pursue their own *pleasure* and *interest*.

Their conversation is *without covetousness*, and yet they *covet earnestly* the best things.

They are *content* with such things as they have, and still *ardently reach after* some things, which they *have not*.

They are so *poor* that they *have nothing*, and so *rich* that they *possess all things*.

Though they are *not their own*, they are *freemen*; though *servants* to all men, they are *free* from all, and *under bondage to none*.

They *love* their relatives, friends, and neighbours, yea, all men as themselves; and yet *hate* father and mother, brethren and sisters, wives and children.

Though they are *subject* to rulers, *obey* parents, and *honour* all men; yet they call no man their *father*, or their *master*; upon earth, and will not be the *servants* of men.

They delight to be often *alone*, and when they *are alone*, then they are in the best *company*, and enjoy the sweetest *communion*.

Though they have put away all *bitterness*; *anger*, and *malice*, there is in them, for this reason, the more *indignation*, the more *revenge*.

They *bear* all things, but *fight* daily; follow *peace* with all men, but *contend earnestly*; and are engaged in a continual warfare.

They are *without strength*, but *can do all things*, and they are then *strongest*, when they are *weakest*.

This seems, perhaps, a strange character, but it is a real one, and it is much to be wished it was more common,—when it is general, the world will be happy.

FROM A LATE LONDON MAGAZINE
CUPID IN INDIA. A FACT.

ABOUT two years since, a gentleman of property in Bengal, wrote to a friend in London, deploring the state of beauty in that scorching climate, and requesting him to prevail on some young lady, well born and educated, with a tolerable share of personal charms, to make a voyage to India, giving him his honour to make her immediately his wife. The gentleman who received the commission, was induced to send his daughter, who, to a disengaged heart, added beauty, music, and every accomplishment. The fair one bid adieu to the bleak shores of England, and, glowing with triumphant hopes, found herself in a few months on those of the Ganges. But, alas! the expected lover did not appear to greet her arrival—business had carried him some hundred leagues up the country; but foreseeing the arrival of the English fleet during his absence, he had provided for the accommodation of the lady in the house of a factor. Two months elapsed before his return; then, panting with expectation, he flew to his friend's to throw himself before the future arbitress of his fate. Whether his empassioned fancy had drawn her in colours beyond those of nature, or whether the style of her beauty differed from the picture he had formed; it is certain he beheld her with a coldness almost bordering on aversion: The capricious god for once was uniform; the lady found herself as little captivated as the youth, and several succeeding interviews served but to confirm their mutual dislike. The gentleman, finding there was no danger of the lady's breaking her heart for his perfidy, offered her a compensation of *sixteen thousand pounds*, to be released from his engagement, which was gladly accepted. The friend, who had been laying by for the event, now boldly stood forward as her lover, professing the most ardent passion; the lady was pleased, and the nuptials were celebrated.

No sooner had the rejected beauty become a wife, and totally out of the reach of her first lover, than his eyes were opened—he was astonished, that he had before been blind to her perfections, was seized with despair, took to his bed, and for some time was pronounced to be in a state incapable of recovery.—If a vertical sun sublimates the body and mind to such extravagances as these, let us be thankful that we may have his beams distance, and be content with humbler feelings.

CALVIN BURNETT,

HAS undertaken to ride weekly, as a Post, from the Printing-Office in Windsor, to Haverhill, and will supply every person with the *Vermont Journal, and the Universal Advertiser*, who are pleased to favour him with their names for that purpose, and transact any other business, with care and fidelity, at a reasonable price, that he may be entrusted with—He will cross Connecticut River from Windsor, and proceed up on the east side, every Thursday, so long as the *Journal* is published on that day; but will conform to the Printers day of publication, which will alter agreeably to the circumstances of procuring News, in order to furnish subscribers with the earliest intelligence. The additional price of the papers will appear but trifling, when the subscribers consider the great conveniency of having them taken directly from the Press, and brought to, or left near, their several places of abode—they will be, per quarter, as follows, viz. At Lebanon, 3/2—at Dresden, 3/4—at Norwich, 3/4—at Hanover, 3/4—at Lyme, Thetford, &c. 3/6;—and be left at such houses on the River-road, as will best accommodate the subscribers living back in the country.

Lebanon September 11.

The Proprietors of Rochester,

in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified forthwith to pay to me the subscriber, in Hartland in said state, a tax of twenty shillings on each right, raised to pay for laying out the first division lots, and other proprietary debts — Likewise, twenty shillings on each right, raised last April, to be worked out on the roads, which labour must be done before the first day of October next. Either of the proprietors who will work it out, must apply to the committee, viz. Deacon Dudley Chase, ——— Whitcomb, Esq; Abner Brigham, Enoch Emerson, and Bezaleel Barton.

ABNER BRIGHAM, Collector.

Hartland, August 28.

The Proprietors of Topsham,

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Thetford, in said county, on the 28th day of August instant, a tax of Five Pounds, lawful money, was assessed on each right, a proprietor's share in said Topsham, and committed to me to collect: Unless the same is paid to me, at my house in Deerfield, in the county of Rockingham, and state of New-Hampshire within two months from the date, the delinquent rights will be immediately advertised for sale, as the law of the state of Vermont directs.

RICHARD JENNES, Collector.

Deerfield, August 29.

A few Copies of Watts's Psalms, Spelling Books, Primers, and a small Variety of Pamphlets, may be had at the Printing-Office for green Sheep Skins.

THE

VERMONT JOURNAL,

AND THE

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1783. [Numb. 8.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

From the *Westminster Magazine* for 1783.

Anecdotical Notices of Dr. Franklin.

THIS man, who for many years carried on the business of a printer in Philadelphia, may be considered as the first fruits of American genius; and perhaps no man ever owed more to the time and place of his birth: had he been a native of London instead of Boston, and born into the same rank of society,* the world would probably never have heard his name either as a philosopher or politician. Pent within a populous city, his occupation wou'd have been more laborious, and his incentives to cultivate speculative science, would have been suppressed by every consideration of interest or ambition. He might have distinguished himself as an ingenious artist, but he would neither have formed an hypothesis to account for the phenomenon of the *Aurora Borealis*, nor have traced out the principles and operations of the electrical fluid; and what is much more important, he would never have become a powerful engine to shake a great empire, and to erect a congeries of republics from its dismembered parts; nor would he have had the appropriated distinction of being the principal agent to introduce a new æra into the history of mankind, which may prove as important as any which has yet elapsed, by procuring a legislative power to the western hemisphere. In this view he may be considered as a greater enemy to England than even Philip II. or Louis XV.

His love of science marked his early years;† and, as if no event of his life was destined to be unimportant, even an intrigue, which caused him to quit Boston and settle in Philadelphia, brought him into a wider sphere of action, and placed him in a more respectable situation: he had, however, passed the median of life, before he rendered himself conspicuous as a politician. As his influence became extensive, it was exerted to inculcate among the people the virtues of frugality, temperance, and industry; and all his labours were directed to advance the essential interests of humanity.

* *His father was a tallow chandler.*

† *There are some letters now extant, which he wrote to Sir Hans Sloane, in the year 1726, when he was only twenty one years of age.*

He possessed the plainness of manners, and precision of thought, which characterise John de Witt; but he ever escaped falling under any popular odium, either by being master of superior address, or acting under more fortuitous contingencies than that devoted patriot.

Trammelled in no system, he may be said to be a philosopher without the rules, a politician without adopting the Roman pandects, and a statesman without having sacrificed to the graces; possessing a diversity of genius without a versatility of temper.

Such was the man, thoughtful, deliberate, collected, and circumspective; who, when more than seventy years of age, appeared at the court of France, first as an agent, and afterwards as a plenipotentiary, from the new American states. All ranks vied with each other in paying their court to this hoary-headed sage. Among the subjects of an absolute monarch, it being fashionable to admire the spirit of freedom, and the new member of the corps diplomatique was complimented in an hyperbole of panegyric‡. Public admiration, however, is no proof of merit; the frivolous frequently obtain it when it is denied to the wise. His negociations with the court of France required uncommon abilities, and that he has succeeded in his arduous work, proves, that during his long life, he had practically studied the philosophy of man.

‡ *The motto affixed to his bust at Paris is*, Eripuit coelo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.

ROME, (Italy) March 5.

His holiness granted yesterday a public audience to Mr. Beniflayski, minister from the imperial court of Russia, when his excellency delivered his credentials. The ambassadors of the house of Bourbon seem to be very attentive to every transaction between the above ex-jesuit and his holiness, as they spare no pains to inquire into the nature of his negociation. It is said, that the empress wrote in her own hand to the pope, a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"*I know that your holiness is greatly embarrassed, but such fears ill suit your character. Your dignity is not arbitrary, and cannot combine with politics, when the latter may turn out to the disadvantage of religion. My motives for granting protection to the Jesuits, are founded on reason and justice; as also on the prospect of their being useful to my empire. That body of innocent men will live within my dominions, and they are, of all Catholic bodies, the best calculated to civilize my subjects, and inspire them with sentiments of humanity, and the true principles of the Christian religion.*

"*I am resolved to support them against every power whatever; and in this I only fulfil my duty, as I am their sovereign, and look upon them as faithful subjects, equally innocent and useful. My wish is, that four of them be empowered to give the holy confirmation at Moscow and Petersburgh, the more so as the two Roman churches in those cities are committed to their care. Who knows but divine providence will make those religious men instrumental to the long wished for union of the Greek and Roman churches? Let your holiness banish all fears, as I shall maintain to the full extent of my power, those rights which you have received from Jesus Christ.*"

March 6. We have had occasion to speak some time ago of a Jesuit, who arrived here, appointed by the empress of Russia to negociate with the pope concerning the re-establishment of the society in her imperial majesty's dominions. His holiness, rather embarrassed what answer to give, has consulted with the other potentates, exposing the danger there would be for him to refuse complying with the desires of that powerful sovereign. The different courts to whom his holiness has applied, have been unanimous in advising our sovereign to accede to the demands of the empress; in consequence of which, the pope has issued out a brief, approving of the Jesuitical institution within the imperial dominions.

March 7. The following is the letter from the empress of Russia, which has induced the pope, after having consulted

with the Catholic powers, as we have had occasion to mention a few days ago, to grant this brief for the re establishment of the Jesuits in Russia. The letter is directed to the Prussian ambassador at Warsaw.

"AS I have not yet received any answer from the pope to my letter to him in favour of Monf. Siencesterwitz, archbishop of the Roman church of Mehiloff, and concerning the consecration of his coadjutor, M. de Beniflawski; I command you very expressly to signify to the nuncio from Rome at the court of Warsaw, how important it is for his sovereign to satisfy me on the above points without loss of time; signifying, that in case I should fail in an application which concerns his church alone, I must be wanting in what I owe to myself and dignity, were I to put up patiently with such a mark of disrespect; so that any further delay would compel me to withdraw from the Roman religion that protection which I have hitherto granted it, in my empire. I have not only included the above mode of worship in the universal toleration allowed to all other sects, but I have highly distinguished it, and permitted the head of that religion to enjoy all the authority he could reasonably expect, over those of his persuasion. But if I meet with no other return from him than so shocking a conduct towards me, I shall be obliged to make him sensible that he owes all this influence to my moderation only, and that without him I have sufficient means to effect my purpose; as it is incontrovertible, that all manner of discipline, civil or ecclesiastical, must for the preservation of good order, depend upon the ruling powers. Moreover, you shall acquaint the nuncio, that previous to my taking any disagreeable step against his master, I once more entreat the pope to answer me, without delay, no ways doubting but his acknowledged wisdom and prudence will induce him to it in a satisfactory manner, and conformable to that humanity which becomes his dignity. Do not hide from him, that all the Roman Catholics settled in my dominions of White Russia, having turned from our orthodox faith on account only of the persecutions carried on against them, or their ancestors in Poland, are ready on the first signal to re-embrace our mode of worship; to which they are attached in their hearts as its tenets are far more humane, and never clashed with the welfare and good order of society. In fine, give the nuncio to understand, that I will brook neither representations nor delays; and that it behoves him to make the pope sensible of his true interest. On my part, that he may not be doubtful about the matter, I have given directions to prince Gallitzen, to represent it in the same light to the nuncio at Vienna, as you are hereby commanded to do to that of Warsaw.

(Signed) CATHARINE."

VIENNA, (Germany) May 24.

Letters from Constantinople say, that the Divan have resolved to risk a war, rather than make any humiliating sacrifices; that the preparations were redoubling with the greatest vigour, and that the conferences between the Russian minister and the Reis Effendi were suspended.

STOCKHOLM (Sweden) May 20.

The King hath lessened the duties on the productions of America and the West-Indies, imported into this kingdom in Swedish ships. The ordinance issued for this purpose, among other regulations, indicates, that his Majesty, having resolved to encourage the commerce of his subjects, and the navigation to America and the West-Indies, has been pleased to give up one third of the sum which they were obliged to pay to his customs, &c. according to the tariff of 1771.

On the 13th instant, 70 houses were reduced to ashes at Loholm.

CASSEL, (Germany) May 31.

The 960 recruits which were raised and destined for the regiments in America, are to enter into the service of his Prussian Majesty. They are already on their march from Siegenhayn to Lipstadt, escorted by a detachment of dragoons and hussars.

LONDON, June 20.

The dispute that has lately occurred between France and our court, has no business whatever with the treaty of peace, nor will it retard the matter. It arises simply from the encouragement which government are now giving to the persecuted Genevans to settle in the British dominions. France foresees the consequences of their settling in Great-Britain or Ireland, that they will enrich her rival, and are therefore endeavouring to influence the Swiss government, partly by threats and partly by promises, to prevent their migration; though at the same time they have offered an asylum in the dominions of Louis XVI. by a public edict, to all persons inclined to settle there, and offering the fullest toleration of their religious principles. Time only can determine how this will end.

Mr. Fox is by no means comfortable in his present situation, he finds his colleague more dictatical in some points than suits his pride, and begins to suspect from hints that have been given him within a few weeks past, that the noble Lord (North) intends to give the public some glaring proof of the superiority of his policy in the late coalition, which may affect his future importance in the Commons.

DUBLIN, (Ireland) May 15.

Settlement of the Genevans in Ireland.

The proposed emigration of the Genevans being announced to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, the Duke of Leinster addressed the following letter to Monf. de Iverdois.

SIR,

IF the Genevan emigrants should make choice of Ireland for their asylum, and if it should suit them to establish their colony in the county of Kildare, in the province of Leinster—I have rich and well cultivated lands, about two miles from Athy and Castle Dermot, and six miles from Carlow, where provisions are extremely plenty, and every necessary of life is cheap. The river Barrow communicates with Waterford, which is a sea-port town, and a place of increasing commerce. Your new Geneva may be built within 30 miles of Dublin, and on the road from Dublin to Cork. I will compliment the emigrants, on their arrival and settlement, with *two thousand acres of land* in excellent cultivation; and to every four and five hundred acres there shall be allotted a considerable mansion. I also promise you, Sir, the reversion of fifteen hundred acres, in addition to the two thousand, after the demise of two persons who hold them for their respective lives; I mean an absolute gift of the whole of this territory to the Genevan emigrants, for ever, without reserving to myself a quit-rent, or any rights of seigniority. In the mean time, Sir, until your new city shall become habitable, I will undertake to procure a number of convenient houses near Athy, and, with the greatest pleasure, I offer you Leinster Lodge, my country seat, which is sufficiently large to answer every purpose.

The sole motive which actuates me in this business, is a desire of co-operating with the views of government, in providing for the oppressed Genevans a comfortable asylum—an asylum in which they may experience that liberty, enjoyed by this in preference to any other nation in the universe. For my own particular part, be assured, Sir, that I shall feel a most sensible pleasure in convincing your unfortunate companions, that the sacrifices they have made to liberty, entitle them to the protection of every friend of virtue.

I have the honour to be,
your most obedient,
and very humble servant,
LEINSTER.

A short time afterwards, Lord Ely wrote to Mons. de Ivernois in the following stile.

SIR,

THE persecutions sustained by the Genevans impress horror on my mind; and in proportion as their sufferings have been extreme, the efforts of every friend to civil and religious liberty should be exerted in their favour. My anxious wish is, that the Genevans should settle in Ireland; and if I have any land which in your and their opinions will afford them a comfortable retreat, I shall be happy to accommodate them, having an ambition to be considered the protector of a body of men whom I regard with the greatest reverence.

Perhaps Ireland does not afford a more convenient or pleasureable situation than is to be found on my estate in the county of Wexford, where a profusion of the necessaries of life may be purchased at the cheapest rate—where all is tranquillity—and where it shall be my constant study to make your people a more rich, free, and happy colony, than ever the city of Geneva could boast.

My desire, Sir, is not to increase my own fortune by your means—I am abundantly rich; but it is the impulse of my heart which prompts me to accommodate, protect, and render the Genevan emigrants as happy a people as the first protestant colony upon earth. This is my desire, and should I accomplish it, when called on to quit this transitory life, I shall repose my being in perfect tranquillity, conscious, that by having rendered a deserving people happy, I shall have erected a more durable monument to my memory, than marble can boast, or the most skilful artist devise.

I will add no more, Sir, but a desire that you will assure your fellow-citizens of the high respect which I entertain for their virtues. Their conduct entitles them to every praise. A generous body of men, whom no charms of climate, beauty of situation, or local attachment, can persuade to a belief, that happiness is to be found where liberty is banished!—who, by their conduct, afford the noblest proof, that they consider that part of the globe only as the country of freemen, where law is liberty, and probity is esteemed the greatest good!

For your and their prosperity, accept, Sir, my sincerest wishes, and believe me to be, with profound esteem, &c. ELY.

CHATHAM, *August* 19.

We are informed the following British regiments are named to go to Nova-Scotia---17th, 23d, 33d, 37th, 42d, 57th, and that the remainder of the British troops are to go to Europe.

Notice has been given to all loyalists within the British lines, desirous of emigrating before the final evacuation, that they must give in their names at the Adjutant-General's office, on or before to-morrow, and be ready to embark by the end of this month.

Aug. 27. *Thursday his Excellency General Washington and his lady arrived at Elizabethtown on their way to Rocky-Hill, where his Excellency has taken a temporary residence to do business with Congress. Most of the inhabitants of the borough of Elizabethtown being that day assembled on business, took the opportunity of presenting his Excellency a very cordial address.*

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 27.

Sir Guy Carleton has informed Congress, that he has received orders from England for the immediate evacuation of New-York; but observes in his letter, that this movement will be considerably retarded by the number of persons who must go with him in consequence of the resolutions of the people throughout the United States, forbidding the return of the refugees.

The brig Havanna, Capt. Loxley, arrived on Friday sennight from the Havanna; she brings account of an insurrection, which had already increased to a very considerable height, in South-America, insomuch that the Spanish army, consisting of about 5000 men, was only watching the motions of their enemies, whose numbers appeared too formidable to hazard an immediate attack.

NEW-LONDON, *Sept.* 5.

Last Wednesday evening a large sloop, which lay at anchor at the mouth of this harbour, where she arrived a few hours before from Connecticut River, and bound to the West-Indies, took fire and was burnt down. The fire, it is said, communicated from the cabouse to a bundle of hay, while the people were in the cabbin, and before it was discovered had got to such a height that all attempts to extinguish it were fruitless. She was owned by Mr. Cruger in St. Croix, and commanded by Capt. Marshal. Only two persons were on board, who were taken off by the boats from the shore.

SPRINGFIELD, *Sept.* 6.

The infamous Samuel Ely, after having for a long time disturbed the peace of the community as much as was in his power, was a few days since taken up for horse stealing, in this county.

SALEM, August 28.

Since our last Capt. George Osborn arrived here from Quebec. He sailed from this port about ten weeks since, with a cargo for that place; but on his arrival he was not admitted to an entry at the custom house, the officer pretending that he had received no authentic intelligence of the conclusion of peace. Capt Osborn, however, finally obtained a permit, allowing him to trade; but finding it not for his interest to make use of it, he left the place without breaking bulk.

The Inhabitants of Royalton

in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, at a legal meeting, granted a tax of Two Pence on each acre of land in said town, public rights only excepted, for the purpose of building several large bridges therein—agreeable to an act of the General Assembly. The proprietors and landholders of said town, and all others concerned, are hereby notified, that unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber by the first day of December next, so much of each delinquent's land, as will discharge his respective tax, and intervening cost, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 4th day of said December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in said Royalton.

ZEB. LYON, *Collector.*

Royalton, Sept. 25.

The Proprietors of Orange,

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Thetford, in said county, on Tuesday the 4th day of February last, a tax of Five Dollars was assessed on each right or share of land, to pay for laying out said township, procuring the charter, and other incident charges.—The delinquent proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first Tuesday of January next, or so much of their respective rights will be sold at public vendue, as will discharge such delinquents taxes.

AMOS ROBINSON, *Collector.*

Hartford. Sept. 25

GINSHANG:

Three Shillings per Pound,

GIVEN FOR

Well-dried Ginshang,

After the 6 h of October next

The subscriber, having engaged to collect a large quantity, expects to receive about Two Thousand Dollars *for the purpose of purchasing that* Commodity of the Forest, *after said time; and therefore gives this previous notice, that people may have time to collect and dry that easily procured article: and every one who is desirous of being furnished with a little* ready Cash, *may be assured of receiving the above price for every pound they shall deliver to the subscriber, at his house in Windsor.*

ALEX. PARMELE.

Windsor, Sept. 18.

The Existence of a Deity.

WHEN I lift up my wand'ring eyes,
And view the grand & spacious skies,
"There is a God!" my tho'ts exclaim,
Who built this vast, stupendous frame.

The sun by day with glorious light,
The moon with softer rays by night,
Each rolling planet, glowing star,
Wisdom and pow'r divine declare.

The lightning's blaze, the thunder's roar
The clouds which wat'ry blessings pour,
The winter's frost, the summer's heat,
This pleasing, awful truth repeat.

The forest and the grassy mead,
Where wild beasts roam or tame ones feed
Corn springing from the lifeless clod,
Confess the agency of God.

My body form'd with nicest art,
My heaving lungs and beating heart,
My limbs obsequious to my will,
Shew forth my maker's pow'r and skill.

The various passions of the mind,
The pow'rs of reason more refin'd,
Fancy's bold flight, each lively sense,
Prove a supreme Intelligence.

A God so great and always near,
Shall be the object of my fear;
His goodness, wisdom, truth and love,
Shall my best passions ever move.

My care shall be, his sacred will
To understand and to fulfil:
His service shall my life employ,
His favour is my highest joy.

The Extent of Life's Variety.

JUST this little, and no more,
Is in ev'ry mortal's pow'r,
Each to say, I tasted breath,
But the cup was fraught with death.
I have sigh'd, have laugh'd, have wept,
Wak'd to think, and thinking, slept,
Slept my wearied limbs to rest,
Wak'd with labour in my breast.
Met with sorrows, happy o'er,
Mix'd in pleasures now no more.
Hop'd and fear'd, with equal sense,
Dup'd by many a slight pretence.
Soon shall my soul her veil throw by,
My body with its kindred lie.
Of this I'm certain, but the rest
Is lock'd within a higher breast.

LONDON, MAY 26.

On Friday morning Lord Grantham's baggage was all ready packed up, to be sent off to his Lordship's seat in Yorkshire, when a letter was brought by a messenger; his Lordship instantly ordered every thing to be unpacked, & waited on the king at St. James's, from thence went to Mr. Fox's office, and afterwards returned to the King This unexpected affair has given rise to various conjectures, but the chief opinion which prevailed was, that his Lordship is about accepting his former office of Ambassador at Madrid; but others conjecture that America is the place of his Lordship's destination.

The Grand Stormont Breakfast.

Lord Viscount Stormont, in compliment to the illustrious French visitors, gave, on Saturday last, one of the most elegant entertainments ever seen in this country. The spot selected by his Lordship on this occasion, was his seat near Wandsworth. About 600 cards of admission were distributed—16 superb marquees were pitched in his Lordship's park, in which, as at the house, were tea, coffee, chocolate, ices, wines, grapes, strawberries, &c. in the greatest abundance, and served with the utmost taste and regularity. About 11 o'clock the company began to assemble, although his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales did not arrive till half after two o'clock. His arrival was announced by the ringing of a bell, and was received by the company with every mark of respect. The Duke de Chartres came in the carriage with the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the foreign Nobility arrived with the Ambassadors.

At three the dances commenced on the verdant mead. His Highness danced with a foreign lady—and at four the company departed. Two bands of music belonging to the guards attended. The one performing in the park, and the other in the house.

June 18. During the late mutiny on board the fleet at Portsmouth, a marine on board one of the ships refusing to join in the mutiny, and saying he was glad to be out of the scrape; the sailors laid hold of a rope that hung from the main yard, put it about the man's neck, and hoisted him up to the yard, where he hang till he was dead. So many ships being paid off, the sailors are become very riotous, and are constantly about the streets drunk, and fighting with each other. Doctor Montgomery seeing a sailor lying bleeding very much, went to his assistance, but he died before the Doctor reached him; upon which the Doctor asked a sailor who stood near him if there were no magistrates in the place to punish the offenders? "Damn your eyes (replied the sailor) we are all magistrates." Upon which the Doctor was glad to sheer off, and I believe will allow all the sailors in the fleet to bleed to death, before he goes to the assistance of one of them again.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, in Germany, dated February 21, 1783.

"A race of men called Bohemians, who are dispersed all over Hungary, have carried profligacy so far as to oblige the government strictly to prohibit their living together. They were distributed into different tribes, or companies, inhabiting the villages, whilst a few among them lived under ground. In general, they, to all apprarance, behaved themselves with great veneration for the laws, till last summer, when one of them being taken up, and brought before the Judge, gave to his interrogatories such answers as led to the discovery of the most flagitious atrocities; a strict search was made, and from the inquiries set on foot, it appeared, that for these twelve years, the Bohemians, dispersed in the counties of Hungary, bordering on the province of Austria, had fed on human flesh, without the least knowledge of so shocking an instance of brutality coming to the ears of the executive power. The pedlars, or wandering traders, who travelled with boxes of goods from town to town, were chiefly the victims of those monsters, who way laid them, and having dragged them into their woods butchered them in the most ferocious manner, to the sound of their musical instruments. The murdered victims were afterwards jointed, and preserved in salt, as food for the wives and children of the barbarians. It is unknown how many have perished by their hands, but it is supposed a considerable number, as the prisons were crouded by a great number of those wretches, who, upon conviction, were doomed to the most excruciating deaths; but the Emperor, who disapproves of such executions, reversed the sentence of the ordinary Judges, and ordered every Bohemian, male and female, to be banished into the Turkish territories."

Calvin Burnett,

HAS undertaken to ride weekly, as a Post, from the Printing-Office in Windsor, to Haverhill, and will supply every person with the *Vermont Journal, and the Universal Advertiser*, who are pleased to favour him with their names for that purpose, and transact any other business, with care and fidelity, at a reasonable price, that he may be entrusted with—He will cross Connecticut River from Windsor, and proceed up on the east side, every Thursday, so long as the *Journal* is published on that day; but will conform to the Printers day of publication, which will alter agreeably to the circumstances of procuring News, in order to furnish subscribers with the earliest intelligence. The additional price of the papers will appear but trifling, when the subscribers consider the great conveniency of having them taken directly from the Press, and brought to, or left near, their several places of abode—they will be, per quarter, as follows, viz. At Lebanon, 3/2—at Dresden, 3/4—at Norwich, 3/4—at Hanover, 3/4—at Lyme, Thetford, &c. 3/6;—and be left at such houses on the River-road, as will best accommodate the subscribers living back in the country.

Lebanon, Sept 11.

Stephen Conant,

Desires all persons indebted to him by Book or otherwise, to make immediate *payment. Those who have not* particularly *engaged to pay* Money, *are informed, that good merchantable* Wheat, *if brought soon, will be received at the current market price. All who disregard this public notice, and neglect to discharge their respective accounts, may depend on having them put in suit without further delay. He hopes no one will take exceptions at his earnest solicitation, as necessity impels him to be thus urgent.*

Windsor, Sept. 18.